# **ONE STORY HOUSES**

Japanese Domiciles Are Buildings Without Walls.

Sliding Panels and Windows of Paper Are Used in Dwellings; Flimsy Character of Habitations of the Flowery Kingdom.

The paint pot is virtually banished from Japan. That is the first thing you notice as you approach the coast. for the first adventurous fishing boat you pass is built, it would seem, of about half a dezen broad, unpainted deal planks. So with the sampans that cluster round your ship as soon as the anchor is dropped; they are all nature colored, undecorated and un defaced by a single lick of the paint So with the houses of the first Japanese streets you enter; they are weathered to the silver gray of unpainted pine. Such color as there is proceeds from the innumerable strips of calleo, inscribed with huge hieroglyphics, which flap perpendicutarly or horizontally before every

House construction becomes very much clearer when we think of the partitions as consisting not of screens, but of sliding panels. Nor is it true that the Japanese house is not divided tato rooms. The line of demarcation between room and room is definitely fixed by the grooves in which the panels slide. There is even a solid and permanent boundary; for the panels are only some five feet nine inches in height, whereas the height of the room is generally about eight feet, so that from twenty to thirty Inches of fixed partition fill the space between the panels and the ceiling. It is true that when all the panels are drawn back a whole floor of a house becomes virtually one large room, but this is almost as true of some English and many American houses when all the folding or sliding doors are open.

Looking now at the Japanese house at large, one can easily define its dominant characteristic. It is a house without walls; it is a roof raised on wooden uprights over a wooden platform some eighteen inches above the ground, which forms the main, and In one story houses, the only floor. The roof and the upper floor or floors are supported entirely by the beams. which form the skeleton of the whole erection. The space which in European houses is occupied by walls and wladows is here given over to sliding panels of a different sort than those which form the partitions between rooms. Each house has an outer and an inner casing. The outer casing of wooden shutters, called "amado," slides away every morning into cupboard boxes so disposed that a dozen "amado" slip into them with perfect ease and can be slipped out again at night with a minimum of exertion.

And what of the inner casing? It Ifkewise consists of sliding panels placed some two or three feet behind the outer casing, which space of two or three feet forms a sort of veranda for a lower story, or balcony for an upper story. But these inner panels, called "shoji," are entirely different from the "amado," and are the pecu Har characteristic of Japanese architecture. They consist of light wooden frames, over the rectangular panes of which, so to speak, white paper is pasted in lieu of glass. Translucent, but not transparent, paper admits light, while it secures privacy; though 'secure" is perhaps hardly the word for privacy which an inquisitive baby's fingers can destroy.

The reader may now understand, hans, the toylike frag Japanese house. Save its roof and its floors, there is scarcely anything solid or immovable about it. When the amado" are stowed away for the day the walls are literally of white paper, and, though these paper walls are seldom quite removed, one panel is generally slipped behind another, so that, to all intents and purposes, the building is wall-less as a bandstand, or as a doll's house with the front un-

Land Campaign of 1814.

One hundred years ago March 2 the preparations of the Americans and British for beginning the land cammaign of 1814 were about completed The American army under General Wilkinson had already crossed the Canadian frontier. On the Canadian side the preparations for the campaign were being conducted with equal energy. Stores of every kind, and in vast quantities, were being forwarded from Quebec and Montreal by brigades of sleighs to points of distribution prospects of peace appeared very remote. Early in the year the emperor of Russia had offered to mediate between the belligorents. Great Britain declined the offer, but proposed direct negotiations with the United States. The commissioners appointed, however, did not meet until August, and meanwhile the war became more deadly and mutually destructive.

Immense Wind Motor.

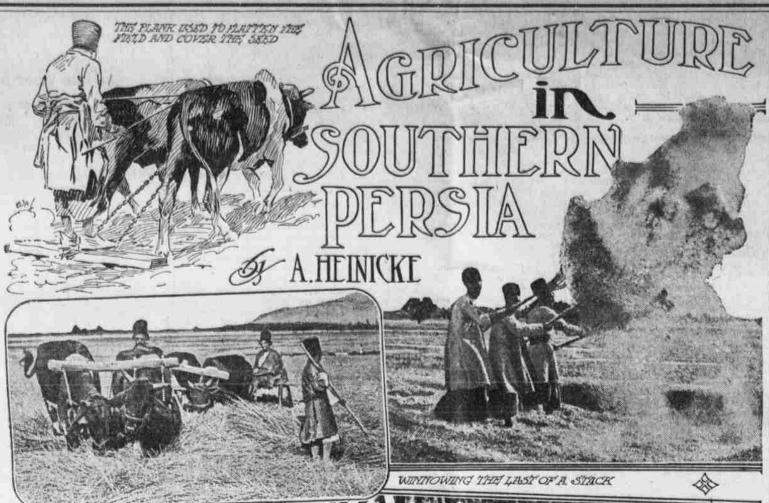
A wind motor claimed to be the largest of its kind in the world has lately been brought into use at Harlingen. Friesland, for draining a tract of lowland redeemed from the sea by high embankments, with an area of 1,850 acres. This machine, which has steel sails and is mounted on a steel flower, has a diameter of 50 feet and its said to be capable of dealing with 54,998 to 70,000 cubic fee: of water an

Sympathetic. "Are you doing anything to relieve the sufferings of your fellow man? asked the philanthropist.

"I am," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "I refuse to make large donations, thereby preventing pangs of jealousy on the part of institutions that didn't get

Ought to Win. "Don't you think I am bound to win "What was it?"

"I took a flyer in aviation stock."



THRESHING-

IVILIZATION has as yet made little progress in Persia. Western modern inventions in agricultural machinery and scientific methods of cultivating have passed over this country without leaving any impression on the farmers. The land is tilled in much the same way as in the days of Noah! The simplest and most primitive tools and implements are still employed to

break up and prepare the soil. The plow, drawn by a pair of zebus, is a very crude affair. The share, made of soft iron imported from Sweden, is attached to rough wooden bars made by the village carpenter, and the plow is fastened to the heavy yoke by a chain. The soil is merely scratched on the surface, for the depth to which the share penetrates depends entirely on the physical exertion of the driver, who is often merey a youth. As soon as the rainy season sets in, generally somewhere about November, field work begins. Only two kinds of grain are grown in Fars, wheat for bread and barley for the food of the horses, donkeys and mules, though now it is also often used for baking purposes by the poorer classes. When the seed has been sown, a plank, five feet long by one and a half feet broad, pressed down by the weight of the driver, who stands on it, is driven over the ground to level it and to cover the seed so that it shall not be washed out when the fields are flooded by artificial irrigation. If the rains are good and plentiful, the young green blades soon show above ground; but if the nourishing element falls, artificial irrigation must be resorted to, and the few springs which exist in the Shiraz valley become worth a good deal of money.

Water is scarce in southern Persia, and has to e bought by most farmers throughout a dry sea on. On specified days in the week each field owner gets his supply for certain hours. The fields are then flooded, and to retain the water as much as possible each division is crossed by numbers of dams, two feet high, which confine the water, and in this way the earth is thoroughly Where running water is not obtainable, wells and underground channels are dug. From the wells, some of which are as much as 60 or 100 feet deep, the water is drawn by horses or other animals. A rope attached to the harness runs over a wooden wheel on a gentry above the well The "bucket" consists of the skin of a sheep or other quadruped, from the neck of which the water flows into a basin level with the ground, and then through narrow channels to the growing crops. These wells can be seen and the squ noise of the wooden wheels heard throughout the land. The canals, very often many miles long, are covered aqueducts, through which the water is led from the mountains to the plains and villages. The soil thrown up in digging these passages form mounds at the mouths of the shafts, which are sunk at intervals of 25 or 30 yards. The digging of these canals is a special trade, and the secret of their construction is guarded jealously by the men who earn their living in this

The crops begin to ripen and harvesting starts towards July in the Shiraz valley, but earlier as one goes further south. The simple sickle is the only reaping implement used all over the vast country. When the crop is reaped it is not tied into sheaves, but is merely stacked up. When threshing time arrives, the simplest of machines appears on the scene. It is combined thresher and chaff-cutter. Between two broad wooden runners there is a pair of wooden rollers, in which short, wide, blunt knife blades are fixed. The upper part consists of four wooden uprights, on which a board is mounted as a seat for the driver. A pair of zebus drag this machine over the straw, which is spread flat on the ground, and is cut, or. rather, broken, up by the constantly rotating near the frontier. At this time the knives, while the pressure of the runners separates the grain from the husks. The weight of the driver supplies the necessary pressure. It takes eight or ten days to thresh out a stack, and when this is finished, if the wind is blowing freshly, the winnowing can begin. Again a very simple instrument, merely a wooden fork, is all that is used by the peasants. The monsoon, which blows in August and September over southern Persia, plays an important part in this proceeding. The winnowers start on the weather side of the threshed stack, tossing the straw into the air with their forks, the breeze blows the light chaff several yards to leeward, where it collects in a heap, while the heavy grain falls at the feet of the workers, and in this rough-and-ready manner the separation of the grain from the chaff is effected. The remaining operations of harvesting are very simple. The chaff is baied up in large, specially made nets, and brought on donkeys to the villages, while the grain follows in bags on the backs of camels or donkeys. The poor people are now allowed to glean over the fields, sifting the dust and gathering such grain and chaff as are left. Before the grain goes to the mill it is cleaned once more in a stone mortar with heavy wooden

BRINGING IN THE CHAFF

pesties, to get rid of the remaining husks. The Persian wheat bread is sold in big, flat, pancake-like pieces called sangak (from sang, the stone), from the fact that it is baked in an oven with a floor of heated pebbles. As it is so thin, it is baked through into crust. and tastes best while still hot. As the poorer classes all over the south of Persia live on nothing else but bread, the harvest means everything to them, and the price of wheat is a very serious matter. Bread riots break out if prices reach the famine point, and are a source of much trouble to the authori-

. Many a governor has had to face them, and

therefore it is the aim of every ruler in Fars as

A WELL FOR ARTIFICIAL IRRIGATION soon as he enters the gates of its capital to fix a low price for the bread, which means that all the poorer classes praise him and stand by his side

while the big landowners grumble and intrigue against him to get him removed to some other

## Old-Fashioned Agricultural Implements

Times have changed in agriculture, as in many other things, and at the present day we can hardly realize the difficulties that beset the farmer upwards of a century ago. Early spring was often a trying time for him, when his supplies of cattle food were apt to become exhausted before the new grass appeared. There were then no turnips, mangolds, oil-cake, soy beans or similar foods to be procured, and he had sometimes great difficulty in keeping his cattle from starvation, especially in the late districts. It is difficult to believe, but it is nevertheless true, that in parts of Scotland the cattle were at times so weak in spring from want of food that they were unable to rise from their stalls when the new grass did come. The custom therefore arose for farmers in a neighborhood to meet together and go from farm to farm for the purpose of carrying the helpless cattle out to the fields. This was termed the cattle lifting, a much more humane method of "cattle lifting" than that which used to prevail on the borders.

In the wilder parts of Scotland, where gorse or furze was plentiful, the young shoots were often used in spring as a supplementary food for both cattle and horses. The shoots were cut down and then removed to the farm to be there crushed into a rough pulp which could be eaten by the It was eagerly devoured by them, and they throve upon it. Cows gave richer milk when they were supplied with crushed gorse, and the milk was free from unpleasant flavor, such as other green winter foods sometimes induce. Horses, too, relished the food.

Great faith was placed in the nutritive value of whin shoots. Indeed, so popular did whin diet become, that fields, especially where the soil was dry and light, were set aside for the whin crop, the seeds being sown in drills in March, so that the shoots became ready for use in the autumn of the following year. For several years in succession forage was obtained from the original

There were several methods employed for pulping the gorse. In small farms, where only a limit ed quantity was needed, the method usually adopted was to lay the young shoots on a flat stone or block of wood and hammer them with a mallet similar to that now used for driving in paling posts. Sometimes one end of the mallet was fitted with iron blades for chopping the gorse, while the other end was flat for pounding it. Otherwise "rammer" or "bruiser" might be employed, an instrument consisting of a "shank of wood, three feet eight inches in length, a bulged out part to give the instrument weight on being used, and a base which is contracted into a square, and shod with an iron shoe embracing parallel iron cutters inch asunder and three inches deep, and sharpened at their lower edge."

These methods, however, entailed too much manual labor where gorse was used in considerable quantity. In such case a gorse, furze or whin mill, as it was variously called in different districts, was utilized. The whin mill was built after | tional qualities are, indeed, requisite | of the Colored Normal school. one of two types; the most common consisted of stone, standing on edge, with approximately a diameter of four feet and a thickness of a foot. In the center of the stone a hole was cut, through which a shaft about 14 feet long was fixed. On end of the shaft was attached to an iron pin firmly fixed into an earth-fast stone, and the other end was fitted with tackling to which a horse could be yoked. The gorse shoots were then thrown into a circular trough or course, where they were crushed as the mill-stone slowly revolved. farmer occasionally stirred them up with a hayfork and sprinkled them with water to facilitate the crushing process. Crushing went on for about a couple of hours, by which time the gorse was sufficiently pulped to be eaten by the cattle.

In the second type of mill another form of stone shaped somewhat like a field-roller, was utilized. This pattern was not so common as the wheelshaped. The roller revolved on a flat circular course paved with stones, and had one end rather thicker than the other to enable it more readily to turn round the circle.

In process of time these gorse mills gradually fell into disuse. As the land became better popu lated, gorse became less plentiful and cattle food more abundant. The introduction of turnips, too, rovided a plentiful supply of food in spring, when it had formerly been very scarce. Farmers, moreover, grudged the amount of labor entailed in preparing the gorse, and were not unwilling that the apparatus should fall into decay.

#### INAPPROPRIATE.

Scruggs-While I have noticed many steamships named for cities, I have never seen one called after Cork. Buggs-It would never do to speak of the

COULD NOT AFFORD IT.

Mrs. Snobbs-I wintered at Palm Beach this eason and expect to summer at Mt. Savage. Mrs. Hobbs-I springed at Pratt City and expect to autumn at Bessemer.

HOW STUPID.

"Yes," observed a young medical graduate, "all the communications that I receive have Dr. on them, but the senders will put the Dr. after my name instead of before it."

as nearly as possible, if milady would unexpected outlet for its energies than

Agents of the company visit the hotels and restaurants at an advanced hour of the evening and convey safely to their domiciles those in whom the

The charges vary. "Summary conveyance" costs but 16 cents, convey

The success of the Calhoun Colored | school of Alabama is due to the har-This educational co-operation seems natural and inevitable. There is no but a salutary race consciousnesss is to cultural inheritance or to normal single agency. development. In the broad field of negro education excellent results are achieved where either white or colored educators work alone. But peculiar effectiveness, indispensable for phases of the work, is gained where all the available forces work together.

The white leadership on this cooperation needs to be of exceptional quality. Social experience is required for relations which are not in themselves difficult, but which might become so without the social art. Necessary qualities for the white educators in this united labor are professional accomplishments, critical appreciation of those for whom they labor, patient faith in them, and a broad and deep religious life. To these qualities the colored participants in the work are responsive. The names, careers and associations of the white workers at Calhoun would surprise those who have not learned that the best service attracts the best servants. without thought of reward outside the

The increasing co-operation of the finest southerners in the education and uplifting of the negro is one of the most significant movements in our country. But this power needs to be still more aligned with the others. The presence of a representative southern gentleman in the working force of Calhoun is one of the most noted contributions to negro education. The inevitably rapid growth of the school includes the enlargement, already planned, of this lement.

Mr. E. B. Chestnutt has for his spe cial task the oversight of the business affairs and agricultural methods of the colored owners of the thousands of acres which the school and he have given them opportunity to acquire. The intimate knowledge, tact, authority and enthusiasm of a representative of his class have been devoted to the task which has given Calhoun its finest success and chief distinction An expert agriculturist, a successful man of affairs, he is an invaluable counselor, guide and friend to these steadily ascending people. With the unfailing gentleness which comes of intimate comprehension, he knows also how to be unsparing in warning and rebuke, and, when necessary, unswervingly severe in action. beloved by every one he works with students numbers 135. or works for. The characteristics of the finest type of southerner are emphasized in this service. Neither his social nor his political influence has Misses Hershaw and Kennedy, teachbeen affected unfavorably. Excepfor such pioneering; but more ordinary great soul.

When a young man asks a girl for once as a matrimonial pessibility.

In the year 1909, 777 establishments were engaged in the United States in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. These gave employment to an average of 81,473 persons and paid \$50,314,643 in salaries and wages.

Native children in the Aleska schools under the United States Bureau of Education become so enthusiastic over the personal hygiene campaign that they frequently bring their fathers and brothers to school to have them put through the clipping and cleaning process at the hands of the in the western forests, is being used teacher

Eighty-four colleges and universities are represented by the parents of the students in the present freshman class at Princeton university, but of its 430 members only 16 say that both their parents are college grad. This action is taken because of the

In Paraguay there is found a "railway beetle," a kind of glow-worm, which emits a strong red light from along each side of its body.

A dressmaker may not be able to write her own name and still be an expert at figures.

In the last four years a number important nations have adopted the compulsory use of the metric system. Among these are Denmark, China, Janan, the five republics of Central America Bulgaria Chile Uruguay and

Lobsters are now caught with a snag consisting of a circle of hooks hanging under a piece of bait.

position. She became ill, and, believ-

ng that conditions surrounding her

work were unsuitable to her, resigned.

The education of the negro in the essentials, the "three Rs" and the rest monious co-operation of four elements of a good common school course, tothe teaching force, the southern gether with his education to a trade, white, the northern white, the southern has shown excellent results. The negronegro and the northern negro. These makes a good farmer, a good artisan, elements are the more significant in a good man in most trades, after he school which has thus far been of has had proper training. Leaders of moderate size, and which, located in the race are proceeding upon the white, the northern white, the southern | theory that the best way to break down ern-central Alabama, is distant from the barriers of prejudice is to make the centers of southern education. the negro a self-supporting, industrious, thrifty, useful citizen. This theory appears to have vindicated itself. Tusloss in the spirit of racial integrity, keges institute has probably done more to break down prejudice against inspired. No danger is evident, either the negro in the south than any other

> The negro, for his own sake and happiness, should realize that the pro-fessions do not afford him the same opportunities as they offer to white men. The fact is that anything greatly different could hardly be expected. The negro has only had half a century of civilization in America, as against many ages for the white man. Under the circumstances he has done remarkably well, but he should remember that the old adage, "the more haste the less speed," holds good in race de velopment as in most other things.

> The negro cannot reach the goal of the highest civilization and the greatest mental development as a race by any short cuts. He will progress more rapidly, more solidly and more satisfactorily if he prepares himself by going through the same experiences which have been necessary to every other race.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

> Afghanistan, the buffer state between British India and the Russian possessions in Asia, with an area of about 250,000 square miles and a population of probably about 5,000,000 Mohammedans (no census has ever been taken), is, with the exception of Tibet, the largest closed country i. the world.

> Addresses were made by Dr. W. S. Montgomery, supervising principal of the thirteenth division of the public schools of Washington, and president of the board of directors of the Manassas Industrial school, and by James C. Chestnutt and Charles M. Thomas of the Colored Normal school, at a meeting of the Negro Farmers' Alliance of northern Virginia, held recently at the Manassas school, Washington. Prof. C. H. Yarborough, director of the school, conducted the sessions.

Reports made by the farmers. showed progress in cutting expenses, raising stock, in improving the condition of women on the farm and in lengthening the school term as well as improving the service of the teachers in the rural schools. A committee on ways and means to aid the constructive work of the school was formed by the farmers. Appeals were issued for funds to meet current expenses as well as to increase the endowment. The present enrollment of

The third session of the meeting was given to entertainment by the student body under the direction of ers in the institutions and graduates

About 5,000 tons of cork sawdust are used in Spain annually in packing fruits for shipment. Some 40,000 persons are employed in some manner in ter photograph she classifies him at the cork industry in Spain, with an average wage of about 67 cents a day.

> Notwithstanding the troubled con dition in Mexico, 167 new government schools for the native population have been organized in the various states, according to a statement on Latin-American republics in the annual report of the commissioner of educa

Horses are scarce in Alaska, as it is too great an expense to provide food for them during the long winter.

Sawmill waste of Douglas fir, of which an enormous quantity is found to make paper pulp by a mill at Mansfield, Ore.

Germany discourages the cutting of peat, as the government desires to convert the moors and bogs into arable lands through proper drainage. scarcity of cattle and meat.

Nearly 700,000,000 pounds of olive oil were extracted from Spanish olives last year. Much of this oil goes to head to tail, but also a green light Italy to be re-exported thence to other countries as Italian oil.

> One hundred men took part in 'a municipal game hunt in Platteville, Colo., to destroy animals which do damage to crops. In all 1,085 animals were destroyed, including 13 variaties, from magples to muskrata.

St Louis churches are using halfpage advertisements in daily papers.

Recent French statistics show 45 families in that country having 18 or more children each, 37 with 17 children each, and more than 1,800,000

Heart of New York So much is heard of the heartless ness of New York business men that it is refreshing to hear another side of the story. A young woman had been employed by a large wholesale house for three months. It was her firs

with no children.

cure another position, she was to call upon them. Fortunately she didn't have to, and now no one dares to tell her that New York is cruel and heartless to the struggling newcomer.

Art of Living.

The art of living resembles wreatling more than dancing, for here a man does not know his movement and his meas-The firm then sent a check for two ure beforehand. No; he is obliged to weeks' salary and wrote that when stand strong against chance, and se-she recovered if they could help her cure himself as occasion shall offer. in any way, either financially or to so Marcus Aurelius.

### PERFECT HUMAN FORM

of artists as being those of a perfect figure: Height, five feet eight inches;

What constitutes a perfect form is thighs, 34 inches; calf, 15 inches; ing figures were given out by a group spects. Of course, if you are shorte or taller, the proportions of your body will vary from these somewhat,

appear up to date in the newest that of the "See You Home Company dresses. The same hip as bust meast which has been started in Belgium. urement, with a ten-inch decrease in What consultates a perfect torm is largely a matter of personal opinion.

Certainly however, the old hourglass inches. However, as I have stated be mended by the high-grade corrections. shape is entirely out of date, and what fore, there are many who would not of today for the woman who would a blessing it is. Recently the follow- deem this their ideal in many re- be strictly modish.—Woman's World-

weight, 140 pounds; neck, 13 inches; and your present state will reflect displays boundless ingenuity in these ance in a wheelbarrow covered chest, 33 inches; bust, 36 inches; the habits and training of past years, days of competition. But it is doubt- a sack 36 cents, but conveyan waist, 26 inches; hips, 26 inches; The proportions should be observed, ful whether it has ever found a more a cart drawn by dogs, 50 cents.

desire to go home is greater than the ability to accomplish the journey.

Commercial enterprise goes far and vayance" costs but 16 cents, convey-displays boundless ingenuity in these ance in a wheelbarrow covered with a sack 36 cents, but conveyance in